

## ILILOLO

Is Next on the List for American Occupation.

FORCES NOW ON THE WAY

Dewey Shells a Gang Away From San Roque.

AGONCILLO BABBLES AWAY

Referring to the Unpleasantness as "the War"—Somebody Furnishing Filipinos With Arms.

Washington, Feb. 9.—All that General Otis had to report to the war department today related to the casualties that have occurred so far among the American troops as the result of the actions since Saturday night. Matters in Luzon are now in a state of temporary quiet, apparently, and one of the officials who knows as well as any one what is going on, said this afternoon that he did not expect to hear of important developments in the Philippines for the next four or five days. Secretary Alger repeated his statement made yesterday to the effect that he had sent no instructions to General Otis, and in answer to an inquiry as to the projected movements towards a landing at Iloilo added that if General Miller had been ordered to make a landing the order must have been given by General Otis, for it had not gone from the war department. The impression prevails, however, that this movement is already under way, and it would not be surprising to hear within the next two days that it had been executed. Admiral Dewey was heard from this morning to the effect that he had found it necessary to clear out all armed insurgents at a little village which commanded the land approaches to the naval station at Cavite. The action was thoroughly approved at the navy department.

### ILILOLO'S FALL IS NEXT DUE

Probably within forty-eight hours General Miller will have begun the attempt to occupy Iloilo, on the island of Panay. No specific orders on this score have been sent to him since the battle of Saturday and Sunday, nor has he been heard from since his departure from Manila this morning. It is known intention to make this important movement as soon as he felt that conditions warranted it, and statements contained in press dispatches from Manila convince the officials here that General Otis at last has authorized the landing. This best indication of the determination was the dispatch from Manila this morning of the First regiment of Tennessee volunteer infantry for Iloilo. So long as the massing of insurgents around Manila appeared to convey a serious threat against its safety General Otis felt bound not to weaken his force by sending any additional troops to Iloilo, but now that he has the insurgents demoralized he can proceed to carry out his plan for the occupation of Iloilo. This movement might have been made some time ago but for the necessity the commanding general was under of withdrawing the Fifty-first Iowa regiment from before Iloilo. These troops had been on their transport since the Sixth of January, and were being reinforced until they had an opportunity of stretching themselves ashore for a few days. The last time they had been ashore was at Manila, enroute from San Francisco for Manila. General Miller has with him the Twentieth infantry and battery G, of the Sixth artillery, and these will be reinforced in the course of twenty-four hours by the First Tennessee regiment, making a force quite equal to the occupation of Iloilo.

### DISPATCH FROM DEWEY

The navy department this morning received the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey: "After continued interference and intimidation of our workmen, I ordered armed insurgents to leave San Roque by 7 o'clock. They left during the night, and the remainder of the morning the village this morning. It is now occupied by our troops. All quiet. San Roque is a village on the neck of land connecting Cavite with the mainland of Luzon."

### NO ONE YET FROM AGUINALDO

Manila, Feb. 9 (12:10 p. m.).—The report that Aguinaldo had sent a representative to Manila to arrange for a cessation of hostilities is denied at headquarters. General Otis says that no accredited representative has yet entered the lines.

### FILIPINOS AT CALOOCAN

4:40 p. m.—All is quiet here today. The Filipinos are being kept out of the extreme left and right. They are evidently concentrating between Calocan and Malabon. Judging from appearances, the Filipinos are being reinforced by better drilled men from the northern provinces. In front of Calocan they are as thick as a swarm of bees. The American troops feel the heat of mid-day in the open, but they are anxious to proceed. The Filipinos are still entrenching themselves on the left of Calocan. Sergeant Major Smith, of the Tennessees, has been ordered to proceed to the United States by the next transport, as an escort of the remains of Colonel William C. Smith, of the First Tennessee volunteers, who died of apoplexy during the recent battle with the Filipinos.

### BURNING OF ST. ROQUE

5:30 p. m.—The Filipinos, fearing the Americans were about to make an attack on the town of San Roque, set fire to it today. It is still burning as this dispatch is sent, and as it is composed in the main of bamboo huts, it will probably be totally destroyed. Telegraph operators are now working their weight in gold and the members of the signal corps are working night and day.

### AGONCILLO CALLS IT WAR

Montreal, Feb. 9.—Agoncillo, Marti and Luna, the Filipinos, are having a very quiet time at present. They have received several cablegrams, and sent several, but the ones that they are waiting for, those which are supposed to contain direct news from Aguinaldo, have not yet come. Agoncillo says he is as yet enter-

ly unable to say what he will do. "At present," he said, "we are in communication with seven different points by cable and wire, and there will be many more, for we cannot carry on a war like this without having agents all over. We do not rely on assistance from the Japanese for the present," he replied in answer to an inquiry. "We have made no overtures to them and they have not made any suggestions to us." When asked if he expected his other Filipino friends from Washington, he replied that they would stay in Washington until they were ordered out.

### ARE NOT GOING IT ALONE

Boston, Feb. 9.—The Globe this afternoon prints a letter received in this city from First Lieutenant Henry Murray, quartermaster of the First South Dakota volunteers, of General Otis' command in the Philippines, which says that as far back as the middle of December Aguinaldo and his followers were being encouraged and aided by some outside source, and that the opening of hostilities was expected by the United States troops. The letter, which bears the date of December 16, says in part: "A couple of nights ago we expected the insurgents to attack us, but it fell through, like most of their threats. Some one is working them up. One cannot tell the end. We are ready. The American troops are in no temper to stand any fooling. In Manila those that controlled do not want to lose power and sink into obscurity."

### ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—The following additional casualties were reported today by General Otis:

#### THIRTEENTH MINNESOTA.

Wounded—Company M, Private Alander Bruhn.

#### FIRST MONTANA.

Wounded—Company C, Private Lester Pierce.

#### FIRST NEBRASKA.

Killed—Company B, Artillery, Gustave Edlund; F. Private William Pierpont; M. Private H. G. Livingston.

Wounded—Company A, Charles Keckley; B. George L. Cloyer, Robert E. Childers; C. Fred Kuhn; E. Orol F. Gibson; F. Douglas T. Bridges; H. Harry Seabrook; K. Grant Boyd; L. Francis Hanson; M. Moro C. Shaver, Daniel Campbell.

#### THIRD ILLINOIS.

Wounded—Battery K, James J. Grater; L. James T. Leahy.

#### FIRST COLORADO.

Wounded—Company A, Clyde A. McKay.

#### FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Wounded—William Bush.

Total casualties resulting from all engagements since evening of February 4 aggregate 268, as follows: Killed, 3 officers, 25 enlisted men; wounded, 3 officers, 129 enlisted men; missing, 2 enlisted men.

### SENATORS AND PHARISEES

Senator Cannon Delivers a Warning-Up Lecture at Salt Lake.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 9.—A large and enthusiastic audience greeted Senator J. F. Cannon at the Salt Lake theater to-night when he came on the stage to deliver his lecture on "Senatorial Candidates and Pharisees." A special train from Ogden brought down a large number of the local friends of the senator. The senator referred to the recent attack upon him by the Women's Republican club of Utah, and made the basis for a discussion of the living questions now pending in the senate. He then took up the whole subject of the trend of politics in Utah and set the line sharply between the progressives and reactionaries of the Mormon church. He pointed out that Utah came to the nation as a Hagar out in the wilderness with her empty water jar and her dying child, and that the nation opened its arms to her and took her into its friendship and under its authority, in return for which the nation is entitled to receive from her such devotion as was never given by any other state and that she cannot repay the nation except by holding to the highest ideals, and that for these, John Henry Smith and Heber J. Grant apostates of the Mormon church, have substituted the low end. He made a shining reference to his mother, whose faith and holiness had always kept him in the church.

### THREE OF A CERTAIN KIND

Will Result in the Maintenance of the Status Quo.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 9.—The Semi-Weekly Journal, an agricultural paper run in connection with the Atlanta Journal, by Hon. Hoke Smith, will in this week's issue publish views on the Philippine question from ex-President Cleveland, Hon. W. J. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland says: "If there is anything that can arrest the attention of our people, it is the thought of our people in their mad rush toward yawning disaster, it is more likely to be the earnest, well informed and patriotic warnings of the decent press than anything else."

Mr. Bryan says: "But this would be the American people, when they have a chance to speak, will reject imperialism and maintain and remain true to the doctrine of self-government."

In expressing his views, Mr. Carnegie says: "The influence of a superior race in tropics is injurious, demoralizing and never-ending. It is a curse to the race of the hour. Thoroughly Americanized, such as the south west stands for, is for all time. I congratulate the south upon its adherence to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, which are bound to prevail."

### MORTGAGE FOR \$40,000,000

HAS \$25,250 IN REVENUE STAMPS

Denver, Col., Feb. 9.—A mortgage for \$40,000,000 given to the Central Trust company, of New York City, by the Colorado and Southern railway was filed in this court today. The revenue stamps used aggregated \$25,250.

### Bishop William's Plain Burial

Middleton, Conn., Feb. 9.—Although the will of the late Bishop John Williams has not been made public, it is known that he left no money to his estate. The greater part of his salary of \$5,000 was given away in charity. One provision of the will was that his body should be buried in a plain coffin, and this will be carried out. He will not be buried in the robes of his office, but will wear a plain blue suit with the addition of a bishop's apron.

### Marriage of the Klondike King

London, Feb. 9.—Alexander McDonald, of Dawson City, Canada, known as the "King of the Klondike," and reputed to be worth from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, was married to Miss Catherine, daughter of Mr. Chisholm, superintendent of the Thames water police.

Springfield, Mo., Feb. 9.—Major J. C. Craven, aged 31 years, a curator of the University of Missouri, and a prominent lawyer and politician, died at his home here today, after a brief illness. He served through the civil war in the Confederate army.

## CANNON

Fires a Shot to Warn the Appropriators of Money.

IT IS ECONOMY OR BONDS

Shipping Subsidies and Nicaragua Canal Must Wait.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Chairman Cannon of the appropriation committee of the house, in the course of the general debate on the sundry civil bill today, sounded a note of warning against extravagant appropriations, and practically served notice that neither the ship subsidy bill nor the Nicaragua canal bill could be passed at this session. Although he specifically disclaimed speaking for anyone but himself, the statement he made, coming from the chairman of the appropriations committee, caused great interest. Mr. Cannon made a general statement of the revenues and expenditures for the present fiscal year, increasing Secretary Gage's estimate of the deficiency in the revenues from \$12,000,000 to \$13,000,000, exclusive of the \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris. Mr. Grosvener of Ohio, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa and Mr. W. A. Smith of Michigan, although they did not enter into any lengthy discussion, took issue with Mr. Cannon, but he maintained that our revenues might be sufficient to meet our expenditures for the next two years if no new lines of expenditures were entered upon. But he indicated that it would be a close margin and that new expenditures might mean a bond issue. Mr. Cannon's speech was in every way a notable one and doubtless will furnish the text for a good deal of discussion during the remainder of the session.

At the opening of the house the resolution to amend the war revenue act was passed providing that who on bond or note was secured by a mortgage but one stamp should be affixed to the higher rate on either instrument. Mr. Hopkins (Rep. of Ill.), on behalf of the ways and means committee, explained that the bill was to prevent double taxation. Mr. McRae (Dem. of Ark.) called attention to the fact that in the case of leases there was a double burden, which should be corrected. "Now that the war is over and the peace treaty has been ratified," asked Mr. Sulzer (Dem. of N. Y.) of Mr. Hopkins, "how long are the people to be burdened with these war taxes?" Mr. Hopkins replied that that question is not pertinent to this issue. "Answer me, please," insisted Mr. Sulzer. "I am not on the witness stand," responded Mr. Hopkins, waving Mr. Sulzer aside. Bills were passed granting to the Fort Smith and Western Railroad company a right of way through the Choctaw and Cherokee Indian reservations; to grant a right of way through the Nez Perce reservation in the state of Idaho; to permit homesteaders who were driven from their homes by the storm of 1884 to return within one year to the land they had abandoned; to remove the existing disability of Confederates preventing them from sitting on federal, petit and grand juries; the last of the political disabilities of ex-Confederates to be removed; and for the relief of the heirs of the late Edward De Leon, deceased, late consul general to Egypt.

At 2 o'clock the regular order was demanded. The pending question coming over from yesterday was on the passage of the bill appropriating \$125,000 for a public building at Altoona, Pa. The bill was passed. The House then took up the bill appropriating \$125,000 for a public building at Altoona, Pa. The bill was passed. The House then took up the bill appropriating \$125,000 for a public building at Altoona, Pa. The bill was passed.

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the naval committee would report in its bill provision for from twelve to fifteen new battleships and cruisers. He did not complain. It was a logical sequence. The army must be increased. It was, therefore, the part of wisdom and common prudence to fully realize the condition which confronted us. With these enormous expenditures upon us, Mr. Cannon said, we must plant our footstep with care and see that no dollar goes out of the treasury except for an efficient public service.

"Do you take into account in your estimates," interrupted Mr. Dockery (Dem. of Mo.), "the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill?" Mr. Cannon replied that he did not include in his calculation of a deficiency of \$13,000,000 either the legislation for an efficient merchant marine or the construction of the Nicaragua canal. He favored the regeneration of the merchant marine (Republican applause) and the construction of the Nicaragua canal (Republican applause) but, he added with great emphasis, "I am not willing to enter upon either of these great enterprises until we have given them full and proper consideration and have provided the revenues to meet these expenditures. I insist that there shall go hand in hand with legislation for these projects the legislation necessary to provide the revenues to meet their cost."

"Does the gentleman mean," interposed Mr. Carmack (Dem. of Tennessee), "that owing to the responsibility we have assumed abroad we must spend less money at home?" Mr. Cannon replied that nothing he had said could be distorted into such a statement, but he gave it as his opinion that the United States would never again spend less than was spent in the year prior to the war with Spain. He did not stand in his place seeking to cripple an efficient public service for a great and growing population, but he was opposed to entering upon new lines of expenditure until "there had been full consideration and real debate, and not then unless there was already on the statute books revenue legislation to meet the expenditures."

Mr. Cannon proceeded to point out that all the time for the remaining three weeks of the session would be occupied and that there would be no time to give these measures the intelligent and proper consideration they should have. The whole house was aroused by the statement. Mr. Grosvener (Rep. of Ohio) wanted to know whether Mr. Cannon was going to make one of the great committees (the interstate and foreign commerce committee) had been idle or derelict in its duty. It was prepared to enlighten the house on the subject of the canal. Mr. Cannon insisted that nothing he had said reflected upon that committee. But it was simply an organ of the house. He was not charging it with dereliction, but if it could not do its duty he would be more explicit. Mr. Cannon then turned to the subject of the canal and wisdom there was to be in the near future to place itself in touch with the members so that the house could intelligently determine the legislation necessary for the inauguration of that great work.

Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, asked Mr. Cannon to be more explicit. Coming from him, a statement meant a great deal. He demanded to know whether Mr. Cannon was to be understood as saying that no opportunity was to be given for the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill. Mr. Cannon disclaimed any purpose of speaking for anyone but himself. "I am but one man," said he. "I speak only for myself. I voice only my own opinion. I do not reflect the sentiment of others, but I do say emphatically upon my own responsibility that it is absolutely impossible in the time remaining for us to intelligently consider either of these bills." At the same time Mr. Cannon professed his friendship for the canal project and expressed his alarm as he spoke of the future when the United States would construct the canal upon a zone of territory owned by the United States from the center of the earth to the sky above.

Mr. William Alden Smith (Rep. of Michigan), with some display of heat, insisted that the exact state of the canal bill be put in the hands of the committee on commerce, as well as look into the preliminary operations of slaughtering, packing and canning and refrigerating. A good deal of time probably will be consumed in the inquiry. It may be necessary also to call personnel before the house all of the officers cited in the criticism of the meat by General Miles, numbering between sixty and seventy, in which case a good deal of expense will be incurred and more time consumed. The administration takes the position that these charges are to be thoroughly sifted, and if wrong has been done that it shall be corrected.

General Miles, when seen, had nothing to say respecting the appointment of the court of inquiry. He has been accumulating a large amount of evidence against the meat by General Miles, numbering between sixty and seventy, in which case a good deal of expense will be incurred and more time consumed. The administration takes the position that these charges are to be thoroughly sifted, and if wrong has been done that it shall be corrected.

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## COURT

Of Inquiry Ordered on Miles' Beef Charges.

IN SESSION FEBRUARY 15

War Board's Report in the Hands of the President.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—The president has appointed a court of inquiry to examine into the charges touching the meat furnished the American army during the war with Spain, and other matters involved in the charges made by General Miles against the administration of war affairs. The court will consist of Major General Wade, Brigadier General George W. Davis, U. S. V., and Colonel Gillespie, corps of engineers, now stationed in New York. Soon after receiving the order from the president as to the convening of the court, Adjutant General Corbin took immediate steps for its execution, notifying each of the members of the court by telegram of their appointment and instructing them to be in Washington on or before the date fixed for the meeting of the court, namely the 15th instant.

General Wade, who is president of the court, was a member of the court-martial which tried Commissary General Egan, was president of the Cuban evacuation committee and is at present commander of the department of Dakota. General Davis is lieutenant colonel of the Ninth regular infantry, and as brigadier general of volunteers is now in command of the military department of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Colonel Gillespie is one of the most distinguished officers of the engineer corps and for some time has been in charge of important river and harbor works in the vicinity of New York City. Colonel George W. Davis, recorder of the court, served as judge advocate of the Egan court-martial and is professor of law in West Point.

The court of inquiry, it is said by persons versed in military jurisprudence, is not unique in that it will be directed to its investigations against a state of affairs and not against a person, for, although General Miles is named as the author of certain allegations in the formal order, it is these allegations and not General Miles that is the subject of inquiry. The only regulation in the army manual bearing on courts of inquiry provide that they may be appointed to inquire into any allegations against the conduct of an officer or an enlisted man, but that they be not appointed to inquire into a state of things. It is to be assumed, of course, that the president has thoroughly satisfied himself as to the legality of this order before issuing it.

The court has no power to compel testimony of civilian witnesses and in ordinary cases would be limited in its report to a statement of facts developed, though the regulations permit the convening authority to express an opinion on the merits of the case and to fix responsibility. This privilege has been availed of, it appears, in the present instance. Therefore, the court of inquiry, should it find that General Miles' charges are not sufficiently established, may express an opinion as to what course should be pursued toward him. In other words it may recommend his trial by court-martial for making baseless charges. Inasmuch as the court of inquiry will have to take up the whole subject of the meat furnished to the army and ascertain the exact state of the meat as it left the packers' hands, as well as look into the preliminary operations of slaughtering, packing and canning and refrigerating, a good deal of time probably will be consumed in the inquiry. It may be necessary also to call personnel before the house all of the officers cited in the criticism of the meat by General Miles, numbering between sixty and seventy, in which case a good deal of expense will be incurred and more time consumed. The administration takes the position that these charges are to be thoroughly sifted, and if wrong has been done that it shall be corrected.

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## BULLETIN OF THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE.

Weather For Wichita Today: Fair; less cold; easterly wind.

Wichita, Friday, February 10, 1899.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Iloilo Will be Captured.

Congress Warned of Extravagance.

Miles Must Show Up on Beef.

Great Storm at Its Climax.

2. Investigation at Guthrie.

Extra Session of Congress.

No Fitzsimmons-Sharkey Bill.

3. Wichita Livestock Market.

Cornish at the Adams Inquest.

4. Bank Buys Brick Block.

Murphy Nabbed in Colorado.

5. How Hamilton Talks on Wichita.

Coldest in Four Years.

6. One Who Has Visited Dewey.

Polymag Ran in Utah.

7. Frost Line Runs From Red River to Jupiter Inlet—Many Deaths.

Low Records Broken.

8. Denver, Col., Feb. 9.—This was the sixteenth day of the great snow storm in the mountains. The wind was blowing a gale, filling railroad cuts with snow, and fresh slides occurred, covering the tracks with great piles of snow, rocks, etc., at various points. Not a wheel was turning and the outlook is more serious than at any time since the storm began. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad was open only between Denver and Salida. Two east-bound trains are stalled at Mintum. The passengers are being cared for by the railway company. The Colorado Midland remains blocked both east and west of Leadville. No further attempt will be made to open the South Park line beyond Grant until the weather moderates. The Union Pacific is still open, although trains have been seriously delayed by snow on Sherman hill. In this city today the sun shone brightly, the temperature was higher than at any time during the past fortnight and the snow melted rapidly. Local forecast official Brandeis gives it as his opinion that the storm at Leadville is due largely to the topography of the country. No matter what the wind conditions are, some part of the mountains will receive regularly snow. The barriers formed by the winds which otherwise would tend to dissipate the disturbance. Reports from eastern Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming state that high winds have drifted the snow, clearing the prairies in places sufficient to furnish some food for both cattle and sheep. Indications are that the heaviest losses will be in the south, the cattle of the north and west being in better condition to withstand the cold weather and having more food.

Leadville, Col., Feb. 9.—Two feet of fresh snow has fallen in this vicinity yesterday and today. The people here began to realize that the camp is facing a desperate situation. The ordinary consumption of coal in the camp is 60 tons a day. There were today but few coal-beds left, and the railroads were blocked on both sides of the city. The big rotary snow-clearing machine and the Rio Grande sawed out of service, being caught between two trains, surrounded by snow slides, near Red Cliff. It was evident that unless the Rio Grande or the Midland road could be quickly opened not only must the smelters and mines be closed down, but the pumps at the down-town mines must stop work, causing irreparable loss. A meeting of mine and smelter managers was hastily called to consider measures of relief. Colonel George W. Cook appealed to the managers to come to the aid of the railroads, not for the purpose of enabling passenger trains to move but in order to bring in supplies of coal. He said if the smelters closed down and the water flooded the down-town mines, it meant a year's work would be lost to Leadville. The response was prompt. In less than two miles 600 men had been furnished. In the morning Colonel Cook will go out at the head of 1,000 men to clear the Rio Grande track at Malta, where a train of loaded coal cars is stalled. It will probably take two days to clear the tracks to Malta, a distance of five miles. When that is finished the services of the above will be rendered to the Midland. The little coal on hand will be distributed sparingly among the properties working pumps. It is realized that if fuel be not secured much suffering and possibly loss of life will result. On this, the sixteenth day of the snow storm, the air was so dense that it was impossible to distinguish objects at a distance of four feet.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 9.—Never before since the government weather bureau was established has such cold weather been known in western Missouri and Kansas as prevailed last night and today. In Kansas City the mercury registered 25 degrees below zero this morning and at 4 o'clock this afternoon 7 below was recorded. At 10 o'clock tonight the temperature is higher, zero weather, however, prevailing. This unprecedented weather has caused much suffering among the poor. At the Methodist hotel today, Manager G. T. Brinkman fed 300 shivering men with soup, coffee and other necessities. Various charitable organizations have received many calls for assistance. Throughout the southwest the cold is intense and heavy losses of cattle on the range are feared. All pilots in Kansas report icebergs below them. At Kansas City, Mo., the weather is reported in the northwest corner of the state, reports 30 below. At Leadville, Colo., the weather is reported 25 below. At Denver, Colo., the weather is reported 20 below. At Salt Lake City, Utah, the weather is reported 15 below. At Chicago, Ill., the weather is reported 10 below. At New York City, N. Y., the weather is reported 5 below. At Boston, Mass., the weather is reported 0 below. At Philadelphia, Pa., the weather is reported -5 below. At Washington, D. C., the weather is reported -10 below. At St. Louis, Mo., the weather is reported -15 below. At Cincinnati, Ohio, the weather is reported -20 below. At Cleveland, Ohio, the weather is reported -25 below. At Detroit, Mich., the weather is reported -30 below. At Milwaukee, Wis., the weather is reported -35 below. At St. Paul, Minn., the weather is reported -40 below. At Minneapolis, Minn., the weather is reported -45 below. At Des Moines, Ia., the weather is reported -50 below. At Omaha, Neb., the weather is reported -55 below. At Lincoln, Neb., the weather is reported -60 below. At Kansas City, Mo., the weather is reported -65 below. At St. Louis, Mo., the weather is reported -70 below. At Chicago, Ill., the weather is reported -75 below. At New York City, N. Y., the weather is reported -80 below. At Boston, Mass., the weather is reported -85 below. At Philadelphia, Pa., the weather is reported -90 below. At Washington, D. C., the weather is reported -95 below. At St. Louis, Mo., the weather is reported -100 below. At Cincinnati, Ohio, the weather is reported -105 below. At Cleveland, Ohio, the weather is reported -110 below. At Detroit, Mich., the weather is reported -115 below. At Milwaukee, Wis., the weather is reported -120 below. At St. Paul, Minn., the weather is reported -125 below. At Minneapolis, Minn., the weather is reported -130 below. At Des Moines, Ia., the weather is reported -135 below. At Omaha, Neb., the weather is reported -140 below. At Lincoln, Neb., the weather is reported -145 below. At Kansas City, Mo., the weather is reported -150 below. At St. Louis, Mo., the weather is reported -155 below. At Chicago, Ill., the weather is reported -160 below. At New York City, N. Y., the weather is reported -165 below. At Boston, Mass., the weather is reported -170 below. At Philadelphia, Pa., the weather is reported -175 below. At Washington, D. C., the weather is reported -180 below. At St. Louis, Mo., the weather is reported -185 below. At Cincinnati, Ohio, the weather is reported -190 below. At Cleveland, Ohio, the weather is reported -195 below. At Detroit, Mich., the weather is reported -2